New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

FACT SHEET

Masterfile #: Varies **PI #:** Varies

This fact sheet sets forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, and policy considerations examined during preparation of the draft permit. This action has been prepared in accordance with the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act and its implementing regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1 et seq. - The New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES).

PERMIT ACTION: Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit, NJ0163261

1 Name and Address of the Applicant:

Varies - Statewide

2 Name and Address of the Facility/Site:

Varies – Statewide

3 Description of Permit History:

The objective of this regulatory action is to issue a **new** NJPDES general permit, namely the **Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit**, under **NJ0163261 (Category SM2)**. This category of facilities is currently covered under the Department's Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit (NJ0107671). Upon finalization of this new general permit, any facilities currently authorized under NJ0107671 that meet the eligibility criteria described in Item 4. below, will be authorized under this general permit NJ0163261 and the individual authorizations under NJ0107671 will be revoked.

Below is a chronology of the Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit NJ0107671:

February 1, 1995 – The 1995 Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit was initially issued and authorized the discharge of stormwater to surface water for facilities that engage in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 5015 (Used Motor Vehicle Parts) and SIC Code 5093 (Scrap and Waste Materials).

December 1, 1999 – The Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit was renewed where the scope was expanded to regulate stormwater discharges to groundwater in addition to discharges to surface water. This permit required group monitoring.

February 1, 2005 – The Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit was issued without significant change with the exception of the temporary suspension of stormwater monitoring. This permit expired on January 31, 2010.

The Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit NJ0107671 was developed with the concept that both the scrap metal recycling industry and vehicle recycling industry are similar in industrial activity, waste production and environmental impact. As part of the current permit renewal process for NJ0107671, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (hereafter "the Department") has determined that it is beneficial to segregate those facilities engaged in vehicle recycling only under a separate permit document. As a result, the Department issued the Vehicle Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit NJ0163279 on August 1, 2012 to better represent the vehicle recycling

industry. This permit (NJ0163261) applies to those facilities that are engaged in scrap metal recycling with or without vehicle recycling, excluding those facilities described in Item 4. below.

A summary of the current permits is as follows:

Permit Number	Permit Name	Permit Term	Facilities Currently Covered by Permit	Which Facilities will be Covered Upon Issuance of New Permits
NJ0107671	Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit (Category: **SM**)	Issued: February 1, 1995 Expired: January 31, 2010*	Scrap Metal Recyclers with or without Vehicle Recycling (including shredding operations)	- Vehicle-only Recyclers are covered under NJ0163279 which became effective October 1, 2012 - Remaining Sites that engage in Scrap Metal Recycling with or without Vehicle Recycling will be authorized under NJ0163261 which is the subject of this document. - Any sites that engage in shredding operations continue under NJ0107671 until such time as they are addressed through separate individual permit actions.
NJ0163279	Vehicle Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit (Category: **RVR**)	Effective: October 1, 2012 Expires: September 30, 2017	Vehicle only recyclers	Vehicle only recyclers
NJ0163261	Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit (Category: **SM2**)	Subject of this fact sheet - In process	Subject of this fact sheet – In process	Sites that engage in Scrap Metal Recycling with or without Vehicle Recycling will be authorized under NJ0163261 which is the subject of this document.

*NJ0107671 will not be renewed but instead replaced by NJ0163279 and NJ0163261 and, for some facilities, individual permits. Revocation of NJ0107671 will occur after all facilities currently authorized under NJ0107671 are regulated under another general or individual permit.

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(b)4, the Department may issue one master general permit to cover a category of discharges that meet the following criteria: involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; discharge the same type of wastes; require the same or similar effluent limitations and operating conditions; require the same or similar monitoring; and are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under an individual permit. The purpose of a general permit for a specific industrial sector is to provide equal and consistent regulatory oversight that is applicable to similar facilities with similar industrial activity. The Department has determined that issuance of a master general permit for the scrap metal processing and recycling industry meets these regulatory criteria.

4 Industry Overview and Permit Eligibility Criteria:

Scrap is a term used to describe recyclable and other materials left over from product consumption. Unlike many wastes, scrap can have significant monetary value. Scrap recycling can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and conserve energy and natural resources. Recycling scrap materials can also help keep potentially hazardous materials out of landfills.

The scrap metal industry purchases metals from various industrial and private sources for reuse in the fabrication of new metal stock and products. Sources of scrap metal can include structural steel, electrical equipment, tanks and vats, commercial salvage operations, E-waste (e.g. computers), white goods (e.g. washing machines) and car parts. The most frequently recycled metals are steel, stainless steel, iron, aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc. There are two main categories of metals: ferrous and nonferrous. Metals which contain iron (such as steel) are known as ferrous where metals without iron are nonferrous. Common nonferrous metals are copper, brass, aluminum, zinc, magnesium, tin, nickel, and lead. Nonferrous metals may include precious or exotic metals. Metals are typically sorted by type then compacted and stored prior to sale to an end user which may engage in shredding operations. Each scrap recycling facility is unique in regards to material sources.

Many scrap facilities also engage in vehicle recycling and dismantling. Vehicles and their associated parts are a source of numerous recyclable materials. Vehicles are typically recycled in four steps: dismantling, crushing, shredding and resource recovery. In the dismantling stage, facilities recover the fluids and dismantle the usable parts and components. These include, but are not limited to, batteries, wheels and tires, steering columns, fenders, radios, engines, starters, transmissions, alternators, select plastic parts and components, glass, foams, catalytic convertors, and other components. The facility can then crush the vehicle and/or send it off site to a vehicle shredder.

The Department has determined that it is most appropriate to segregate those scrap facilities that also engage in shredding operations into separate individual permits. This will allow the Department to consider many of the unique conditions associated with shredding and ensure that permit for sites operating shredders are tailored specifically to actual operations. In addition, the Department will develop permit conditions for the stockpiling and storage of automobile shredder residue to ensure that it is appropriately addressed. The Department is authorized to segregate certain facilities into individual permits in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(e).

This Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit applies to those facilities that engage primarily in the scrap metal recycling business including those scrap metal recycling facilities that engage in the wholesale or retail distribution of used vehicle parts, including the dismantling of motor vehicles. Scrap metal processing is typically covered under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 5015 whereas vehicle recycling and dismantling is typically covered under SIC code 5093.

In sum, the following facilities are **eligible** under this general permit:

- Facilities engaged in the scrap metal processing and recycling business which may also include the wholesale or retail distribution of used vehicle parts, including the dismantling of motor vehicles. For existing facilities, this permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey. For new facilities (established after October 1, 2013), this permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey with the exception of those areas specifically noted below.

The following facilities are **not eligible** under this general permit:

- Industrial stormwater discharges to surface and/or ground waters of the State from facilities that are strictly engaged in the dismantling of motor vehicles and the wholesale or retail distribution of used vehicle parts. These facilities should seek coverage under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0163279.

- Facilities that engage in shredding activities. These facilities must seek coverage under an individual permit.

- Facilities with stormwater discharges already authorized under another general permit (e.g. 5G2 Stormwater Basic Permit); an individual NJPDES Stormwater permit; or an individual NJPDES Discharge to Groundwater permit.

- New facilities (established after October 1, 2013) that discharge to surface waters classified as Category One (C1) waters or FW1 waters (as designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15), and waters classified as Pinelands Waters (PL) (as established in the Pinelands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 et seq.).

- New facilities (established after October 1, 2013) that discharge to ground water in areas classified as Class 1-A and Class 1-PL, or which discharge to ground water that contributes to surface waters classified as C1 or FW1.

- New facilities (established after October 1, 2013) that submit a request for authorization that fails to demonstrate a facility design capable of full compliance with this permit.

5 Regulatory Authority:

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972), amended by the Clean Water Act (1977) and the Water Quality Act (1987), a facility with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity shall obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. On November 16, 1990 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the regulatory definition for "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity," which was adopted in the NJPDES regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A). The term "Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity" defines some of the regulated community under the "Phase I" Industrial Stormwater Permit Program.

The Department is the issuing authority for NPDES permits in the State of New Jersey under the NJPDES regulations for discharges to surface water and ground water. The NJPDES definition for "stormwater associated with industrial activity" for discharges to surface water is found at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2. Discharges to ground water are regulated pursuant to the State's Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A), the NJPDES regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8), and the Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS) (N.J.A.C. 7:9C). A discharge permit may be required if the Department determines a point or non-point source discharge contributes to a violation of water quality standards or is identified as a significant contributor of pollutants.

In accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations, this category of facilities is required to have a permit for its stormwater discharges to surface water. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26, these facilities have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity.

Permit effluent limitations, non-numeric effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other conditions are authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Water Pollution Control Act (State Act; N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq). These statutes are implemented by the NPDES (40 CFR Part 122) and the NJPDES permit programs.

The Department is authorized under the federal regulations (40 CFR 122.44) and under NJPDES rules (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(b) to impose BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NJPDES permits. BMPs may be imposed when the Department determines that BMPs are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the State and Federal Acts.

The proposed requirements incorporated in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) are consistent with the Department's and EPA's stormwater permitting philosophy of reducing the amount of pollution created and to prevent pollution from occurring in the first place (See 24 N.J.R. 2352). The SPPP requirements and monitoring requirements operate as limitations and controls on stormwater effluent discharges to prevent stormwater contamination and are intended to achieve Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT).

Under the statutory and regulatory authority of the Clean Water Act, EPA issued the final 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for stormwater discharges associated with industrial sources. The permit document and related information are located at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp.cfm. The 2008 MSGP applies to industrial facilities located in 5 States, in certain Indian Country lands, and at various Federal Facilities where EPA still remains the NPDES permit authority. The 2008 MSGP contains requirements for industrial facilities in 30 different industrial sectors to develop, implement, and maintain site-specific stormwater control measures and SPPPs to comply with NPDES requirements. EPA has authorized the State of New Jersey to implement the NPDES stormwater program and administer its own stormwater permitting program. The Department has considered the requirements of the MSGP for guidance, specifically Sector N: Scrap recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

6 Type and Quantity of the Wastes or Pollutants:

Based on the nature of industrial activity and operations at scrap metal processing and recycling sites, there is potential for surface water and ground water contamination from stormwater runoff. Surface water can become contaminated if stormwater is exposed to pollutants and is then discharged to surface water. Likewise, groundwater can become contaminated if pollutants in surface spills contaminate soils and contaminants are then mobilized downward as stormwater infiltrates into groundwater. The volume and quality of stormwater and groundwater discharges will depend on a variety of factors, including the outdoor activities at the facility (e.g. material storage, loading/unloading, vehicle maintenance), extent of impervious surfaces, type of ground cover, and duration and intensity of precipitation. Stormwater quality can vary depending on the effectiveness and implementation of BMPs as well as the performance of any pollution prevention and/or treatment methods.

The following is a list of pollutants that may result from the scrap industry:

Pollutant	Source Material
Aluminum	Metal alloys, cans, clips, sheet metal, extrusions, radiators, wheels, insulated and non-insulated wire, siding, lawn furniture, car trim, hand rails, gutters and leaders, storm doors, transmission housings, heavy electrical cable, power tool housings, screening, hub caps, soda cans, appliances, auto parts, windows, doors, white goods
Copper	Metal alloys, insulated and non-insulated wire, tubing, plumbing fittings, radiators, CATV
Iron	Metal alloys, automobiles, girder beams, pipes, cast iron
Lead	Metal alloys, piping, batteries, paint, solders, sheet metal, cable, wheel weights, E-waste
Zinc	Metal alloys, paint, ingots, rejected castings, flashing, galvanized metals, sheet, wire
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons or Oil and Grease	Vehicles and vehicle parts, motor oil, fuels, filters, spills and leaks.
PCBs	Capacitors, transformers, hydraulic fluid, transmission and radiator fluid, oil used in motors and hydraulic equipment; equipment parts, electrical equipment (voltage regulators, switches, bushings and electromagnets, fluorescent light ballasts, oil-based paint

The Department considered the above pollutants in the development of the BMPs and monitoring requirements.

7 Summary of Permit Conditions:

In an effort to reduce and/or minimize pollutants in stormwater from these facilities, this permit contains the following requirements:

1) BMPs and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)
   - BMPs for Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling
   - BMPs for Vehicle Recycling
   - Site-Wide BMPs
   - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)

2) Establishing Drainage Control and Monitoring Locations
   - Drainage Control Measures
   - Initial Drainage Control Plan and Initial Drainage Control Map
   - Final Drainage Control Plan and Final Drainage Control Map

3) Discharge Monitoring Requirements and Improvement of Stormwater Quality
   - Discharge Monitoring Requirements
   - Assessment against BMP Design Criteria
   - Implementation of Pollution Prevention Measures and/or Treatment

Additional detail regarding each of these requirements is as follows:

1) BMPs and SPPP

BMPs for Scrap Processing and Recycling

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are practices that are utilized at the facility to minimize exposure of stormwater to pollutants. BMPs in a general permit are designed specifically for the industry covered. BMPs in this proposed renewal are defined for each distinct scrap processing area and are structured to align with the way scrap is generally processed. Part IV of this permit includes detailed BMPs for the following:

- Inbound Scrap Quality Control Program;
- Scrap Metal Sorting;
- Scrap Metal Processing and Dismantling;
- Scrap Metal Storage for Specific Products;
- Scrap Metal Storage and Stockpiling; and
- Scrap Metal Processing Hydraulic Equipment.

In general, BMPs for these areas are designed to minimize exposure of potential pollutant sources to precipitation. This can be accomplished by covering materials with structures or tarps or by containing these areas through containment devices or berms. If stormwater from these areas cannot be contained, treatment may be appropriate.

BMPs for Vehicle Recycling

Many facilities that process scrap also process automobiles. For facilities that process automobiles, BMPs in this proposed renewal are defined for each vehicle recycling area and are structured to align with the way vehicles are generally processed. Part IV of this permit includes detailed BMPs for the following:

- Inbound Vehicle Inspection Area;
- Vehicle Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area;
- Vehicle Parts Storage Area;
- Vehicle Crusher;
- Processed Vehicle Storage Area; and
- Operable Vehicle Storage Area.

The Vehicle Recycling BMPs are designed to ensure that the exposure of stormwater to pollutants will be minimized and/or eliminated. Note that the BMPs contained in this master general permit NJ0163261 pertaining to vehicle recycling are modeled after those contained in the vehicle recycling master general permit NJ0163279.

In comparison to the existing 2005 general permit (NJ0107671), the options for stormwater management for vehicle recycling are expanded for some areas, whereas for other areas the BMPs are more restrictive. The Vehicle Recycling BMPs which are more restrictive in this renewal permit are summarized as follows:

BMP	2005 General Permit	Proposed General Permit
Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area	Fluids shall be drained in a manner that prevents exposure of such fluids to stormwater or the ground surface.	Area shall be: contained and under cover; indoors; OR stormwater shall drain in such a manner to not allow exposure to surface water or groundwater.
Portable Vehicle Crusher	Portable hydraulic processing equipment shall have provisions such as drip trays to collect and contain leaks.	Same restrictions as the Stationary Vehicle Crusher. Specifically, runoff shall be contained; discharged to an oil/water separator; or discharged to an approved NJDEP treatment system.

Any existing facilities that cannot meet the BMPs for the Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area and the Portable Vehicle Crusher on the effective date of the permit (October 1, 2013) have until October 1, 2015 to institute measures in order to achieve them.

Site-Wide BMPs

Part IV of this permit also includes detailed BMPs for the following areas which relate to the site as a whole and not necessarily to either scrap processing areas or vehicle recycling processing areas:

- Housekeeping/Sweeping;
- Fluid Storage Area;
- Parts Cleaning/Solvent Degreasing;
- Spill Prevention and Response; and
- Site Stabilization and Dust Control; Erosion Control.

Site wide BMPS are intended to minimize exposure of potential pollutant sources to precipitation. This can be accomplished by minimizing or eliminating exposure of stormwater to pollutant sources and good housekeeping measures.

SPPP

The objective of the SPPP is to identify potential sources of pollution and source materials on site and to document the practices utilized to minimize and/or eliminate the exposure of pollutant sources to stormwater. More specifically, the SPPP is a tool that is used to document the implementation and ongoing maintenance of the BMPs. The SPPP shall be prepared and/or updated and kept at the facility where it shall be available for inspection.

As described in further detail in Part IV, the SPPP is required to contain the following components:

- Identification of BMPs;
- Process Line Diagram;
- Site Map (including approximate direction of stormwater flow);
- Inventory of source materials;
- Identification of SPPP Team;
- Inspection schedule and log;
- Annual Report;
- Annual Certification;
- Drainage Control Plan (described in further detail below).

The following table compares some key components and submittal requirements proposed in this permit with the 2005 Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit (NJ0107671, Category SM):

Permit Requirement	2005 SM General Permit	Proposed SM2 General Permit
Annual Report	Shall be prepared annually with submission to NJDEP	Shall be prepared annually and kept on-site.
Annual Inspection	Shall be conducted annually to prepare the Annual Report	Shall be conducted annually to prepare the Annual Report; however, additional inspections are also required.
Annual Certification	Shall be prepared annually to certify completion of annual report and annual inspection with submission to NJDEP	Shall be prepared annually to certify completion of annual report and annual inspection with submission to NJDEP
Inspection Schedule	Permit requires inspections to be conducted on a periodic basis.	Permit requires inspections to be conducted on a calendar quarter basis, at a minimum.
Initial Drainage Control Plan	N/A	Initial Drainage Control Plan shall be prepared by October 1, 2014 and kept on site. The Initial Drainage Control Map shall be submitted to NJDEP by October 1, 2014.
Final Drainage Control Plan	N/A	Final Drainage Control Plan shall be prepared by October 1, 2015 and kept on site. The Final Drainage Control Map shall be submitted to NJDEP by October 1, 2015.

A complete summary of all compliance and submittal dates is included in Part IV, Item J.

2) Establishing Drainage Control and Monitoring Locations

Drainage Control Measures

The permittee is required to implement drainage control in two phases. By **October 1, 2014**, the permittee is required to prepare an **Initial Drainage Control Plan** to indicate how drainage control will be established and to identify an appropriate monitoring location(s). See Part IV, F.2. By **October 1, 2015,** the permittee is required to prepare a **Final Drainage Control Plan** to show how drainage control has been implemented. See Part IV, F.3.

The objective of drainage control is to ensure that:

- All stormwater associated with the regulated activity is discharged through a discrete permitted outfall(s) to surface water or infiltrates to ground water or both.
- Uncontrolled discharges of stormwater (i.e. sheet flow) within areas of regulated activity are eliminated.
- A representative monitoring location is established that can be one or a combination of any of the following: a discrete permitted outfall(s); a ground water discharge monitoring location(s); or an outlet of an NJDEP approved treatment system.

Drainage control can be established using methods that include, but are not limited to the following:

- Diversionary structures;

- Grading;
- Berms;
- Embankments;
- Collection systems; and/or
- Groundwater infiltration basin(s).

To the best extent practicable, uncontrolled stormwater discharges should be prevented from migrating off-site. Stormwater control measures such as berms, barriers, and site grading may be used to maintain stormwater on the site. Infiltration trenches filled with aggregate (e.g. gravel, drainage rock) bordering the site boundary are also an effective means of keeping stormwater onsite. Ground water infiltration basins, which should be bordered by hay bales and absorbent socks, are also acceptable stormwater control measures for maintaining stormwater on-site.

If stormwater cannot be contained on site then discharges shall be channeled to enable flow to one or more outfalls. Drainage control can be established using diversionary structures, grading, embankments, collection systems and other similar methods to divert stormwater to a permitted outfall. The site may require several outfalls to establish drainage control.

Drainage control shall be implemented for all areas of regulated activity, including, but not limited to the following areas: Inbound Quality Control Area; Scrap Metal Sorting Area; Scrap Metal Processing and Dismantling Area and the Scrap Metal Stockpiling and Storage Area. If the facility processes vehicles, then drainage control shall be established as indicated in the specific Vehicle Recycling BMPs (Part IV, D.1. through D.4.).

The permittee shall eliminate regulated industrial activity in any areas which cannot be diverted to a permitted outfall or infiltrate to ground water as per Part IV, F.1.f. The permittee shall ensure that the discharge of stormwater from areas not associated with source material contact (e.g. rooftop runoff, employee parking) is separated from stormwater discharges associated with areas of source material contact as per Part IV, F.1.g.

Initial Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

By **October 1, 2014**, the permittee shall develop an Initial Drainage Control Plan (DCP) to describe how drainage control will be accomplished. The Initial Drainage Control Plan shall be kept in the SPPP on-site. The Initial DCP shall contain: 1) a written narrative; 2) identification of representative monitoring location(s) and 3) an Initial Drainage Control Map. Additional detail on these three components is included below:

Written Narrative: The written narrative component of a DCP shall describe how the facility will establish drainage control and shall include the following minimum components:

- Facility name;
- NJPDES permit number and Program Interest I.D. Number;
- A written description of each current or proposed representative monitoring location including an alpha-numeric discharge serial number (e.g. DSN 001A) for each stormwater monitoring point;
- The latitude and longitude for each current or proposed monitoring point(s);
- The name of all receiving water bodies (for discharges to surface water) and assigned New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards classifications (listed at http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_9b.pdf); and
- A description of any current or proposed stormwater treatment.

Identification of Representative Monitoring Locations**:** Any current or proposed representative monitoring locations shall be identified on an Initial Drainage Control Map. Stormwater outfalls shall be designed to prevent downstream erosion and/or degradation and ensure stabilization. Monitoring locations can include any of the following:

- A discrete permitted outfall(s);
- A groundwater discharge monitoring location(s); and
- An outlet of an NJDEP approved treatment system.

Initial Drainage Control Map: The Initial Drainage Control Map shall be legible, drawn to an appropriate engineering scale and shall clearly depict the following information (where applicable):

- Site boundary;
- Title block containing tax block and lot number;
- North directional arrow;
- Proposed grading of drainage areas, including elevations and flow arrows showing the drainage to regulated outfalls;
- Areas of industrial activity;
- Location of flow diversion structures and/or treatment units;
- Location of groundwater infiltration basins (e.g. lined and unlined basins);
- Location of ground water discharge locations and representative monitoring locations;
- Location of surface water outfalls, discharge structures and representative monitoring locations;
- Receiving waters;
- Existing buildings and other structures;
- Access roads; and
- Date prepared and subsequent revisions.

The Initial Drainage Control Map shall be included as part of the Initial Drainage Control Plan. While the Initial Drainage Control Plan is required to be kept on site, a copy of the Initial Drainage Control Map shall also be submitted to the Department.

Final Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

By **October 1, 2015**, the permittee shall develop a Final Drainage Control Plan (DCP) to describe how drainage control has been accomplished. The Final DCP shall be kept in the SPPP on-site. The Final DCP shall contain: 1) a written narrative; 2) identification of representative monitoring location(s) and 3) a Final Drainage Control Map. A Final DCP is necessary in addition to an Initial DCP to ensure that any revisions or updates to the Initial DCP are documented after drainage control measures have been implemented. Please refer to the above section for detail on the written narrative and identification of representative monitoring locations for the Final DCP. Additional detail on the Final Drainage Control Map is as follows:

Final Drainage Control Map: The Final Drainage Control Map shall be legible, drawn to an appropriate engineering scale, and certified by a licensed professional engineer. The Final Drainage Control Map shall clearly depict the following information (where applicable):

- Site boundary;
- Title block containing tax block and lot number;
- North directional arrow;
- Final grading of drainage areas, including elevations and flow arrows showing the drainage to regulated outfalls;
- Areas of industrial activity;
- Location of flow diversion structures and/or treatment units;

- Location of groundwater infiltration basins (e.g. lined and unlined basins);
- Location of ground water discharge locations and representative monitoring locations;
- Location of surface water outfalls, discharge structures and representative monitoring locations;
- Receiving waters;
- Existing buildings and other structures;
- Access roads; and
- Date prepared and subsequent revisions.

The Final Drainage Control Map shall be included as part of the Final Drainage Control Plan. While the Final Drainage Control Plan is required to be kept on site, a copy of the Final Drainage Control Map shall also be submitted to the Department.

3) Discharge Monitoring Requirements and Improvement of Stormwater Quality

Narrative Discharge Requirements: Stormwater effluent shall also be in compliance with the following narrative discharge requirements:

- The permittee shall ensure that any stormwater flowing from the site is free of trash and debris.
- Discharges of stormwater to surface water and/or the ground shall not exhibit a visible sheen or other discoloration associated with the regulated activity. The permittee shall visually monitor their stormwater effluent on a routine basis to ensure that there is no visible sheen.
- All facilities discharging to surface water are prohibited from discharging foam, discoloration, or odor associated with the regulated activity in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.6.
- This NJPDES permit only authorizes those discharges associated with stormwater as per Part II, B.6.

Discharge Monitoring Requirements

Ongoing site inspections of scrap metal processing and recycling facilities throughout the state have confirmed that many scrap metal activities are conducted outdoors. While housing scrap metal processing either indoors or under cover would eliminate or minimize pollutant exposure, doing so is simply not practicable for many existing facilities. As a result, this permit includes monitoring requirements **that take effect after drainage control is established**. The overall goal of the monitoring is to develop data to support the development of an effective storm water pollution control program that focuses resources on pollutants of concern for scrap metal facilities. The following are the major objectives of discharge monitoring requirements:

- To evaluate levels of certain pollutants of concern associated with storm water runoff from scrap metal facilities.
- To assess and evaluate the effectiveness of any existing control measures..
- To determine the need for any additional pollution prevention measures or treatment by comparing stormwater effluent levels against BMP Design Criteria and state effluent standards at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8.

The following summarizes the basis for each pollutant that is required to be monitored as a requirement of this permit.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): TSS describes particulates of varied origin, including soils, metals, organic materials and debris that are suspended in a moving body of water. TSS is associated with most all activities associated with scrap metal processing and storage. Monitoring for TSS is particularly important in measuring the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs, particularly housekeeping measures. Because other pollutants often bind to TSS particulates, TSS is a useful indicator parameter for other pollutants. Inclusion of TSS as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Multi- Sector General Permit for Stormwater Runoff Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP). The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for TSS is 100 mg/L. Monitoring for TSS shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): COD is the measure of the organic matter, which will oxidize, in a strong acid. Most applications of COD determine the amount of organic pollutants found in water, making COD a useful measure of overall effluent water quality. Monitoring for COD serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing stormwater pollutant exposure as well as the effectiveness of housekeeping measures. Inclusion of COD as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the USEPA MSGP. The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for COD is 120 mg/L. Monitoring for COD shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC): TPHC is a term used for any mixture of hydrocarbons that are found in crude oil. Because there are so many different chemicals in crude oil and in other petroleum products, it is not practical to measure each one separately. However, it is useful to measure the total amount of TPHC. Monitoring for TPHC serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs particularly for scrap products that may have contained oil or other fuel products. The NJPDES Regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8 contain a State effluent limitation of 15 mg/L for TPHC as a daily maximum. Monitoring for TPHC shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015. Stormwater effluent data shall be compared against an effluent limit of 15 mg/L as a daily maximum.

Total Recoverable Aluminum: Aluminum is a product in numerous scrap materials such as building materials and white goods. Monitoring for aluminum serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing stormwater pollutant exposure to such materials. Inclusion of aluminum as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the USEPA MSGP. The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for aluminum is 0.75 mg/L. Monitoring for aluminum shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Total Recoverable Copper: Copper is a heavy metal that is toxic to fish at very low levels. Copper and copper alloys are used for a variety of purposes since copper is an effective conductor of heat and electricity. Brass, another common scrap material, is an alloy of copper and zinc. Monitoring for copper serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing stormwater pollutant exposure to such materials. Inclusion of copper as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the USEPA MSGP. The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for copper based on a hardness value of 100 mg/L is 0.0156 mg/L. Monitoring for Copper shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Total Recoverable Lead: Lead is a heavy metal that is toxic to fish at very low levels. Lead is used for a variety of purposes including building construction and batteries. Monitoring for lead serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing stormwater pollutant exposure to such materials. Inclusion of lead as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the USEPA MSGP. The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for lead based on a hardness value of 100 mg/L is 0.095 mg/L. Monitoring for lead shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Total Recoverable Zinc: Zinc is a heavy metal that is often used as a galvanizing material for steel as well as in batteries. Monitoring for zinc serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing stormwater pollutant exposure to such materials. Inclusion of zinc as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the USEPA MSGP. The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for zinc based on a hardness value of 100 mg/L is 0.13 mg/L. Monitoring for zinc shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Total Recoverable Iron: Iron chemical compounds, which include ferric and non-ferric compounds, have many uses. Steel is produced by smelting iron with carbon. Steels and alloy steels are by far the most common metals in industrial use due to their great range of desirable properties and the abundance of iron. Iron is also naturally occurring in high concentrations in surficial geology, bedrock and groundwater in many parts of the state of New Jersey. Monitoring for iron serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing stormwater pollutant exposure to iron materials. Inclusion of iron as a monitoring parameter is consistent with Sector N of the USEPA MSGP. The MSGP BMP Design Criteria for iron is 1.0 mg/L. Monitoring for iron shall be conducted on a **quarterly** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): PCBs belong to a broad family of man-made organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were domestically manufactured from 1929 until their manufacture was banned in 1979. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point, and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications. Although no longer commercially produced in the United States, PCBs may be present in products and materials produced before the 1979 PCB ban. A list of scrap material that may contain PCBs is included on page 6 of the Fact Sheet. Additional information regarding PCBs is available at http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/about.htm.

In addition to the inclusion of several BMPs targeted towards the minimization of PCB exposure to stormwater, the Department is also including a monitoring requirement for PCBs in order to establish a baseline database to determine if PCBs are present in stormwater effluent. Monitoring for PCBs shall be conducted on an **annual** basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

Improvement of Stormwater Quality

Once drainage control is established and monitoring begins, effluent monitoring data will be collected enabling establishment of a data base. Collection of this data will also enable the Department to evaluate the need for effluent limits in the next master general permit renewal cycle. The permittee should compare stormwater effluent data against the following design criteria to evaluate the need for Pollution Prevention Measures and/or Treatment. Note that these design criteria are not intended to be limits and exceedances of these numbers are not considered violations. Effluent data should be compared against the following criteria:

- Total Suspended Solids 100 mg/L
- Chemical Oxygen Demand 120 mg/L
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons 15 mg/L
- Total Recoverable Aluminum 0.75 mg/L
- Total Recoverable Copper 0.0156 mg/L
- Total Recoverable Iron 1.0 mg/L
- Total Recoverable Lead 0.095 mg/L
- Total Recoverable Zinc 0.13 mg/L

If effluent data exceeds the above criteria, permittees should take pollution prevention measures in this permit cycle to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and nonrecycled wastes. Pollution prevention measures could include any of the following:

- Permanent or semi-permanent covers
- Jersey barriers to segregate storage areas and contain stormwater
- Surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas including dikes and/or berms
- Collection and containment trenches
- Sediment traps, vegetated swales and/or strips
- Dry absorbents

The permittee should also consider utilizing treatment systems to meet discharge criteria by improving stormwater quality. This could include any of the following treatment units:

- Filters
- Sand filters
- Groundwater infiltration basin;
- Oil Water separator
- An engineered treatment system (www.njstormwater.org/treatment.html)

8 Description of Procedures for Reaching a Final Decision on the Draft Action:

Please refer to the procedures described in the public notice published in the DEP Bulletin. In addition to the DEP Bulletin, the public notice for this permit action is published in the following newspapers:

Atlantic City Press *Star Ledger* *The Times*

9 Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding the industrial wastewater discharge parts of this permit action, please contact Shashi Nayak of the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control at (609) 633-7021 or via e-mail at shashi.nayak@dep.state.nj.us.

10 Contents of the Administrative Record

The following items are used to establish the basis of the Draft Permit:

Rules and Regulations:

1. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., Federal Water Pollution Control Act. [C]
2. 40 CFR Part 131, Federal Water Quality Standards. [A] [C]
3. 40 CFR Part 122, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. [C]
4. N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act. [A] [B]
5. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1 et seq., New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Regulations. [A] [B]
6. N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1 et seq., New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards. [A] [B]
7. Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9-6)
8. N.J.A.C. 7:14C, Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations. [B]

Guidance Documents / Reports:

1. "Field Sampling Procedures Manual", published by the Department and available on the web at www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/guidance/fspm/.
2. "NJPDES Monitoring Report Form Reference Manual" available on the web at www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/MRF_Manual.pdf.
3. EPA's Multi Sector General Permit Development Document available on the web at www.cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp.cfm.

Permits / Applications:

1. NJPDES NJ0107671 Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit issued for stormwater discharges to surface water dated February 1, 1995.
2. NJPDES NJ0107671 Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit renewed and expanded to cover surface water and groundwater discharges dated December 1, 1999.
3. NJPDES NJ0107671 Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling General Permit renewed and expanded to cover surface water and groundwater discharges dated February 1, 2005.
4. NJPDES NJ0163279 Vehicle Recycling General Permit issued for stormwater discharges dated August 1, 2012 and effective October 1, 2012.

Footnotes:

[A] Denotes items that may be found in the NJPDES/DSW Administrative Record Library located in the NJDEP Central File Room, 401 East State Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

[B] Denotes items that may be found on the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection website located at www.state.nj.us/dep.

[C] Denotes items that may be found on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website at www.epa.gov.

PART I
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: NJPDES

A. General Requirements of all NJPDES Permits

1. Requirements Incorporated by Reference

a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements incorporated into this permit by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, including those cited in paragraphs b. through e. following, which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.

b. General Conditions

Penalties for Violations	N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.1 et seq.
Incorporation by Reference	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3
Toxic Pollutants	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)4i
Duty to Comply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)1 & 4
Duty to Mitigate	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)5 & 11
Inspection and Entry	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11(e)
Enforcement Action	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9
Duty to Reapply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(e)3
Signatory Requirements for Applications and Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9
Effect of Permit/Other Laws	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)6 & 7 & 2.9(c)
Severability	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2
Administrative Continuation of Permits	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8
Permit Actions	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(c)
Reopener Clause	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)10
Permit Duration and Renewal	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(a) & (b)
Consolidation of Permit Process	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.5
Confidentiality	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2 & 2.11(g)
Fee Schedule	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.1
Treatment Works Approval	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22 & 23

c. Operation And Maintenance

Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9(b)
Proper Operation and Maintenance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12

d. Monitoring And Records

Monitoring	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5
Recordkeeping	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6
Signatory Requirements for Monitoring Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9

e. Reporting Requirements

Planned Changes	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7
Reporting of Monitoring Results	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.8
Noncompliance Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 & 6.8(h)
Hotline/Two Hour & Twenty-four Hour Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(c) & (d)
Written Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(e) &(f) & 6.8(h)
Duty to Provide Information	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11, 6.2(a)14 & 18.1
Schedules of Compliance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4
Transfer	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)8 & 16.2

PART II

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

A. Additional Requirements Incorporated By Reference

1. Requirements for Discharges to Surface Water

a. In addition to conditions in Part I of this permit, the conditions in this section are applicable to activities at the permitted location and are incorporated by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.

i. Conditions for General Permits at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13.

ii. Procedures and conditions applicable to certain stormwater discharges at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.

2. Requirements for Discharges to Ground Water

a. When it is determined that regulated discharges to ground water cause a contravention of the Ground Water Quality Standards in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9C, corrective measures shall be implemented to address the problem pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8. Such measures may include the following:

i. Implementation of additional best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the exposure of source materials to stormwater;

ii. Monitoring of the ground water downgradient of the discharge;

iii. Remediation of the release;

iv. Upgrade to the stormwater collection and discharge system that include pre-treatment of the stormwater prior to discharge to the ground surface or basin(s).

B. General Conditions

1. Scope

a. The issuance of this permit shall not be considered a waiver of any applicable federal, state and local rules, regulations and ordinances.

b. Permit conditions remain in effect and enforceable until and unless the permit is modified, renewed or revoked by the Department.

c. Regulated activities covered under this general permit are specifically exempt from the stormwater runoff quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5.

2. Notification of Non-Compliance

a. The permittee shall notify the Department of all non-compliance when required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 by contacting the DEP Hotline at 1-877-WARN-DEP.

b. The permittee shall submit a written report as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 within five (5) days.

3. Notification of Changes

a. The permittee shall give written notification to the Department of any planned physical or operational alterations or additions to the permitted facility when the alteration is expected to result in a significant change in the permittee's discharge and/or residuals use or disposal practices including the cessation of discharge in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7.

b. Prior to any change in ownership the current permittee shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.2, pertaining to the notification of change in ownership.

4. Access to Information

a. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials, to enter upon a person's premises, for purposes of inspection, and to access / copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

5. Operator Certification

a. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.10, the facility operator is exempt from the operator certification regulations for stormwater only discharges.

6. Other Discharges

a. The permittee shall discharge stormwater to surface waters and/or ground waters of the State only as authorized herein and consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. This permit does not authorize any unpermitted discharge of domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, leachate, vehicle washwater, or process water.

7. Construction Activities

a. This permit does not authorize "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" from construction activity that disturbs one (1) acre or more or "stormwater discharges associated with small construction activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2. In general, this is the discharge to surface water of stormwater from construction activity that disturbs at least one (1) or more acres. Any facility that operates a construction site with such a discharge shall submit a separate RFA or individual permit application for that discharge under NJPDES Permit no. NJ0088323 (General Stormwater Permit Construction Activity). An RFA submitted for the Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit does not qualify as an RFA for such a discharge.

8. Other Laws

a. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)7, this permit does not authorize any infringement of State or local law or regulations, including, but not limited to, the Pinelands rules (N.J.A.C. 7:50), N.J.A.C. 7:1E (Department Rules entitled "Discharges of Petroleum and other Hazardous Substances"), and other Department rules. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) resulting from an onsite spill shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with this permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10.23.11c.

C. Authorization Under This Permit

1. Eligibility

a. Industrial stormwater discharges to surface and/or ground waters of the State from facilities engaged in the scrap metal recycling business which may include the wholesale or retail distribution of used vehicle parts and/or the dismantling of motor vehicles, unless specifically listed below:

   i. For existing facilities (established prior to October 1, 2013) this permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey. This permit also applies to existing facilities that expand operations or existing facilities that transfer ownership to a new owner or operator.

   ii. For new facilities established after October 1, 2013, this permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey with the exception of those areas specifically noted below.

b. The following facilities are not eligible under this general permit:

   i. Facilities whose primary business is the dismantling of motor vehicles and the wholesale or retail distribution of used vehicle parts (i.e. not scrap metal processing). These facilities shall retain or obtain authorization under the NJPDES Vehicle Recycling Industrial Stormwater General Permit – NJ0163279 or an individual NJPDES permit.

   ii. Facilities with stormwater discharges already authorized under another general permit (e.g. 5G2 Permit), an individual NJPDES/ Stormwater permit or an individual NJPDES / Discharge to Groundwater permit.

   iii. New facilities (established after October 1, 2013) that discharge to surface waters classified as Category One (C1) or FW1 waters, as designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15, and waters classified as Pinelands Waters (PL), as established in the Pinelands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 et seq.

   iv. New facilities (established after October 1, 2013) that discharge to ground water classified as Class 1-A and Class 1-PL, or which discharge to ground water that contributes to surface waters classified as C1 or FW1.

   v. New facilities (established after October 1, 2013) that submit a request for authorization application that fails to demonstrate a facility design capable of full compliance with this permit.

2. Authorization

a. In order to obtain authorization under this permit (except for automatic renewal authorization identified below), a complete Request for Authorization (RFA) shall be submitted in accordance with the application requirements posted at www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq.

b. Upon review of the RFA, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13, either:

   i. Issue notification of authorization under this permit.

   ii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual permit; or

   iii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an RFA for another general permit.

3. Automatic Renewal of Authorization

a. Authorization under this permit will be automatically renewed when this general permit is reissued as provided by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 and 25.4(a)3 so long as the discharge remains eligible.

b. The Department shall issue a notice of renewed authorization to the facility.

c. If the facility is aware of any information in the most recently submitted request for authorization application that is no longer true, accurate and/or complete, the facility shall provide the correct information to the Department.

4. Requiring an Individual Permit or Another General Permit

a. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(e) the Department may require any facility authorized under this permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit, or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit.

b. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(g) any facility authorized under this permit may request to be excluded from authorization under this permit by applying for an individual permit or for another general permit.

PART III
LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY:
To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	SM2 – Scrap Metal Processing

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarter beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP) plus 2 years.

Comments: All stormwater sampling locations shall be identified on the Drainage Control Map. Stormwater sampling shall begin on October 1, 2015.

Table III - A - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date: 10/1/2015** **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petrol Hydrocarbons, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Copper, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Lead Total Recoverable January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Zinc, Total Recoverable January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Iron, Total Recoverable January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Aluminum, Total Recoverable January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Polychlorinated Biphenyls January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	***	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	UG/L	1/Year	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

PART IV

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: NARRATIVE

Definitions

A. Definitions for this General Permit

1. Stormwater Definitions

a. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the definitions set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.1, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 and the Discharge Monitoring Report Instruction Manual at www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/MRF_Manual are incorporated into this permit.

b. Other terms included in this permit are defined as follows:

i. "Annual Monitoring" means monitoring conducted at a minimum frequency of once every twelve calendar months.

ii. "Design criteria" is a pollutant concentration that the Department has determined that when exceeded represents a level of concern. Design criteria are established as "design goals" for Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or water treatment, and are not established as numeric effluent limitations. Sampling results exceeding the design criteria will not be deemed violations.

iii. "Operable vehicle" is an automobile or other vehicle that runs and is not leaking fluids.

iv. "Outfall" means the point where the facility discharges stormwater to surface water or the point where the discharge connects to another stormwater system which ultimately discharges to surface water.

v. "Quarterly Monitoring" means monitoring conducted at a minimum frequency of once every three calendar months. Quarters for the purposes of this permit align with the calendar quarters.

vi. "Source material(s)" means any materials or machinery, located at the facility and directly or indirectly related to process or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.2. Source materials include, but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; industrial machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to process or other industrial activities. Materials or machinery that are not exposed to stormwater are not "source materials".

2. Stormwater Acronyms

a. Stormwater acronyms included in this permit are as follows:

i. "BMP" - Best Management Practice

ii. "CFR" - Code of Federal Regulations

iii. "DCP" – Drainage Control Plan

iv. "DMR" - Discharge Monitoring Report

v. "DPCC" - Discharge Prevention Containment and Countermeasure

vi. "DSN" - Discharge Serial Number

vii. "EDI" - Electronic Discharge Interchange

viii. "EDP" - Effective Date of Permit

ix. "MRF" - Monitoring Report Form

x. "N.J.A.C." - New Jersey Administrative Code

xi. "NJPDES" - New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

xii. "N.J.S.A." - New Jersey Statutes Annotated

xiii. "SPCC" - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure

xiv. "SPPP" – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Scrap Metal Industrial Stormwater General Permit

A. Permit Overview

1. Summary of Stormwater Permit Requirements

a. The permittee shall develop, implement, update and maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), which includes a Drainage Control Plan (see Part IV.B and F).

b. The permittee shall develop implement, update and maintain site specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) (see Part IV.C, D and E).

c. The permittee shall be responsible for supervising and managing the operation and maintenance of the facility, which includes routine inspections of the facility (see Part IV.B and I)

d. The permittee shall summarize inspections in written reports and certifications to ensure compliance with this permit (see Part IV.B)

e. The permittee shall conduct stormwater monitoring in accordance with the permit after drainage control measures are established (see Part IV.F and G).

f. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, maintenance records, and copies of all reports (including the SPPP and soil erosion and sediment control plans) required by this permit (see Part IV.B, F, G and J).

2. Standard Recordkeeping Requirements

a. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, maintenance records, and copies of all reports required by this permit for a period of at least five (5) years.

B. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)

1. Objective of the SPPP

a. The permittee shall develop, implement, update and maintain a SPPP. The objective of the SPPP is to:

   i. Identify potential sources of pollution and source materials onsite;

   ii. Document the practices utilized to minimize and/or eliminate the exposure of pollutant sources to stormwater.

b. For any newly authorized facilities that are permitted after the effective date of the master Scrap Metal Recycling Permit (i.e. October 1, 2013), the permittee is required to develop an SPPP within six (6) months of the issuance date of the authorization. SPPP implementation is then required within twelve (12) months of the issuance date of the authorization unless otherwise specified in the individual authorization. After implementation of the SPPP, annual reports and inspection certifications must be completed and retained as required in B.4.g , B.4.h and B.5, below.

2. SPPP Recordkeeping

a. The SPPP shall address all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, including source materials at the facility. The SPPP shall be prepared, implemented, and maintained in accordance with good engineering practices and shall include all components identified in B.4. below.

b. The SPPP shall be signed by a representative of the facility, and the original shall be retained at the facility for use by the facility and inspection by the Department.

c. The SPPP shall be made available, upon request, to a representative of the Department and to the owner and operator of any municipal separate storm sewer receiving the stormwater discharge.

d. The SPPP shall be made available to the public upon request, except as noted in B.2.e. below.

e. The facility may claim any portion of the SPPP as confidential in accordance with the provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2.

f. The SPPP, including the DCP, is a living document and shall be updated as necessary to reflect changes at the facility.

3. SPPP Team

a. The permitee shall form and maintain a SPPP team, which is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the SPPP in accordance with good engineering practices.

4. Required Components of the SPPP

a. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

   i. The SPPP shall identify the BMPs that are in place to eliminate, reduce or minimize exposure of industrial activity and source material to stormwater that discharges to surface water or ground water.

   ii. The SPPP shall address all BMPs identified in Part IV.C, D, and E below and can also include a description of proposed BMPs.

b. Process Line Diagram

   i. The SPPP shall contain a process line diagram showing the process of scrap materials and, if applicable, vehicles through areas of the facility.

c. Site Map - The site map shall show the location of the following:

   i. Inbound scrap quality control program
   ii. Scrap metal sorting
   iii. Scrap metal processing and dismantling
   iv. Scrap metal storage for specific products
   v. Scrap metal storage and stockpiling
   vi. Scrap metal processing hydraulic equipment
   vii. Inbound vehicle inspection area (if applicable);
   viii. Vehicle fluid draining and dismantling area (if applicable);
   ix. Vehicle parts storage areas area (if applicable);
   x. Vehicle crusher (if applicable);
   xi. Processed vehicle storage area (if applicable);
   xii. Operable vehicle storage area (if applicable);
   xiii. Parts cleaning/solvent degreasing area;

xiv. Fluid storage area;
xv. Locations of implemented BMPs;
xvi. Locations of proposed BMPs;
xvii. Structures;
xviii. Concrete pads;
xix. Oil/water separators (if applicable);
xx. Septic systems (if applicable);
xxi. Potable wells (if applicable);
xxii. Approximate direction of stormwater flow, drainage area, outfalls and adjacent surface water bodies.

d. Inventory of Source Materials

i. A list of source materials on site that are used, loaded/unloaded, stored, treated and/or disposed. This shall include, at a minimum, fluids described in Part IV C.3 and D.2 below.

e. SPPP Team

i. The SPPP shall identify a team leader who has the authority to make decisions and give directives to effectively implement the plan;

ii. The SPPP shall identify the names of those individuals and their titles within the facility's organization who are members of the team;

iii. The SPPP shall identify the responsibility of each team member, including a designated Spill Response Coordinator. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SPPP.

f. Inspections

i. The SPPP shall establish a schedule for regular inspections to verify that the BMPs are being implemented. Frequent and thorough inspections are necessary to ensure adequate functioning of control measures.

ii. Inspections shall be conducted on a calendar quarter basis, at a minimum.

iii. Inspections are recommended to be conducted during dry periods as well as during storm events. Inspections during dry periods allow facilities to identify and address any problems prior to a storm event, thereby minimizing the chance for stormwater contamination. Inspections during significant storm events ensure that measures are functioning as originally intended and provide an opportunity for facilities to observe what materials and/or activities are exposed to stormwater.

iv. An inspection log shall be maintained in the SPPP and shall consist of the following information: 1) Date and time of inspection; 2) Verification that all BMPs are in place; 3) Any failures or breakdowns of BMPs including structural BMPs; and 4) Name and title of facility personnel performing the inspection.

g. Annual Report

i. As described in further detail in B.5 below, the permittee shall compile an Annual Report on an annual basis coincident with the effective date of the master permit. For example, the first Annual Report shall be prepared by October 1, 2014. The Annual Report shall be kept on site with the SPPP. This requirement is necessary pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.9(a)2(i).

h. Annual Certification

i. As described in further detail in Part IV.B.5 below, the permittee shall complete an Annual Certification to certify compliance with the SPPP Requirements in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.9. The certification form is available as an attachment to this permit and should be kept on site for a period of five (5) years.

i. Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

i. As described in further detail in Part IV.F below, the permittee shall complete a drainage control plan and implement drainage control measures. The SPPP shall be modified to incorporate the Drainage Control Plan upon completion.

ii. The modified SPPP that includes the DCP shall be implemented and certified in accordance with B.4.h above.

5. Annual Inspections, Reports and Certifications

a. The permittee shall conduct annual inspections of the facility in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.9(a) to assess all areas contributing to the stormwater discharge authorized by this permit, to evaluate whether the SPPP complies with and is implemented in accordance with this permit, and to determine whether additional measures are needed to meet the conditions of this permit.

b. The permittee shall prepare an annual report by October 1 of each year.

c. The annual report shall summarize the findings of the annual inspection in accordance with B.5.a above, including:

i. The date of the inspection; and

ii. Name(s) and title of the facility inspector(s).

d. The permittee shall complete an annual certification (using the form available as an attachment) that the facility has completed their annual report, is in compliance with the SPPP and DCP (upon its effective date), and the permit.

e. Annual reports and certifications shall be retained by the permittee with the SPPP for a period of at least five (5) years.

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling

1. BMP - Inbound Scrap Quality Control Program

a. The following materials are prohibited from being processed on site: free flowing liquids (except as specified in Part IV C.3, D.2 and E.2 below), flammable materials (except for fluids and then only as specified in Part IV C.3, D.2 and E.2 below), pressurized containers, hazardous wastes, explosives, radioactive materials, materials that have the potential to contain PCBs and infectious wastes.

b. The permittee shall post signage listing prohibited materials and stating that such materials must be disposed of in accordance with all state and federal environmental statutes and regulations.

c. The permittee shall inspect all incoming loads and reject all prohibited materials found.

d. All facilities shall have a written Inbound Quality Control Program that includes:

i. A posted list of prohibited materials;

ii. Visual inspection of incoming loads;

iii. Policy for rejection of prohibited materials;

iv. Written notification of inbound policies to suppliers; and

v. Training of all employees who have a role in the Inbound Quality Control Program.

e. The facility shall implement the Inbound Quality Control Program during all operating hours.

2. BMP - Scrap Metal Sorting

a. Sorting shall occur in a designated area that is on an impervious surface with diversionary berms to minimize stormwater run-through.

b. Prohibited materials listed in C.1.a above that are found during sorting shall be removed and:

i. Stored indoors; in leak-proof containers under cover; or on a bermed impervious surface under cover; and

ii. Disposed of in accordance with all state and federal environmental statutes and regulations.

3. BMP - Scrap Metal Processing and Dismantling

a. Scrap metal processing and dismantling shall occur in a designated area.

b. End of life vehicles shall be processed in conformance with Part IV D Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Vehicle Recycling below.

c. Refrigerant and all materials containing E-waste shall be removed from appliances prior to crushing or delivery to another recycling facility.

i. Refrigerant shall be disposed of in accordance with all state and federal environmental statutes and regulations.

ii. E-waste shall be stored in accordance with C.4.b below.

d. All fluids shall be removed from scrap material prior to processing (including but not limited to shearing, crushing or cutting).

e. Fluids shall not be drained nor allowed to leak directly to the ground.

f. Fluid draining shall occur in a designated area that is either:

i. Indoors;

ii. On a bermed impervious surface under cover; or

iii. Contained so that stormwater cannot discharge to surface water or ground water.

g. A dedicated spill kit shall be kept in the fluid draining area.

h. Drained fluids shall be stored in accordance with Part IV.E.2 below.

4. BMP - Scrap Metal Storage for Specific Products

a. All oily material (including but not limited to vehicle parts, turnings and compressors) shall be stored in a designated area. Storage shall be:

   i. Indoors;

   ii. In leak-proof containers under cover;

   iii. On a bermed impervious surface under cover; or

   iv. Contained so that stormwater is discharged into a properly maintained oil/water separator. If the permittee chooses to route stormwater from this area through an oil/water separator, the discharge into the oil/water separator cannot contain materials which are not effectively removed by the oil/water separator.

b. E-Waste shall be stored in a designated area. Storage shall be:

   i. Indoors;

   ii. In leak-proof containers under cover;

   iii. On a bermed impervious surface under cover;

   iv. Outdoors on pallets and shrink wrapped; or

   v. Contained so that stormwater cannot discharge to surface water or ground water.

c. Copper shall be stored in a designated area. Storage shall be:

   i. Indoors;

   ii. In leak-proof containers under cover; or

   iii. On a bermed impervious surface under cover.

5. BMP - Scrap Metal Storage and Stockpiling

a. All scrap material not specifically identified in C.4 above shall be stored and stockpiled in a designated area where:

   i. Stormwater is contained to prevent untreated discharge to surface or ground water; and

   ii. Stormwater runoff is discharged into a properly maintained, NJDEP approved treatment system.

b. If the conditions in C.5.a above cannot be met, the permittee shall minimize stormwater runoff from the scrap metal storage and stockpile area to the best extent practicable. This can be accomplished through methods listed at H.1 below.

c. Any runoff from the scrap metal storage and stockpile area is subject to Drainage Control and Monitoring as per Part IV.F.below.

6. BMP - Scrap Metal Processing Hydraulic Equipment

a. All stationary and portable scrap metal processing equipment shall have a containment system, such as an impervious surface with berms. Runoff from the containment system shall be:

   i. Contained and cannot discharge to surface water or ground water;

   ii. Discharged into a properly maintained oil/water separator; or

   iii. Discharged into another NJDEP approved treatment system.

b. All hydraulic equipment (e.g. front end loader) shall be maintained to prevent leaks and hydraulic line ruptures (e.g., routine and preventative maintenance). Hydraulic hoses shall be inspected quarterly for cracks or leaks. Inspections shall be documented in the SPPP inspection report.

D. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Vehicle Recycling

1. BMP - Inbound Vehicle Inspection Area

a. Vehicles shall be inspected for leaks and/or evidence of discharges upon arrival in a designated Inbound Vehicle Inspection Area.

b. Any leaking cars shall immediately be placed on an impervious surface (e.g. concrete pad) that is contained (e.g. bermed).

c. Identified leaks shall be stopped or controlled and shall be cleaned up.

d. A dedicated spill kit shall be kept in the Inbound Vehicle Inspection Area.

e. Vehicles staged in the Inbound Vehicle Inspection Area shall be stored with their hoods down if the vehicle has a hood in place.

2. BMP – Vehicle Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area

a. All fluid draining and dismantling of parts which contain fluids shall occur in a designated area that is either:

   i. Indoors;

   ii. On an impervious surface (e.g. concrete pad) that is contained (e.g. bermed) and under cover; or

   iii. Contained so that stormwater cannot discharge to surface water or ground water.

   iv. The installation of structures and impervious cover are examples of methods by which the permittee could comply with this condition.

b. Fluids shall be drained from vehicles in the Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area. Fluids include, but are not limited to: fuel(s), engine oil(s), coolant(s), brake fluid(s), power steering fluid(s), transmission fluid(s) and wiper fluid(s).

   i. Fluids do not need to be drained from the following sealed units: differentials, steering gear units, front and rear axle assemblies and transfer cases. A sealed unit is intended to be sold as a complete unit and does not leak.

   ii. Fluids do not need to be drained from units which are part of an operable vehicle.

c. Drained fluids shall be stored in accordance with Part IV E.2 below.

d. A dedicated spill kit shall be kept in the Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area.

e. Facilities shall follow the guidelines found at www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/resource/tankguid.htm for the safe collection, storage, transport and disposal of used oil and drained filters.

f. Mercury switches and batteries shall be removed from vehicles prior to leaving the designated Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area.

g. Batteries shall be removed from vehicles prior to leaving the designated Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area.

h. Those existing facilities that cannot meet Part IV D.2.a. on the effective date of this permit have until October 1, 2015 to institute measures to meet this condition.

3. BMP - Vehicle Parts Storage Area

a. After being drained per D.2 above, all engine blocks; cores; transmission/drive components; components with fuel, filter(s), coolant or lubricant residues and other oily materials shall be managed in any of the following four (4) ways:

   i. Indoors;

   ii. In leak-proof containers under cover;

   iii. On a bermed impervious surface under cover; or

   iv. In an area where stormwater is discharged into a properly maintained oil/water separator. If the permittee chooses to route stormwater from this area through an oil/water separator, the discharge into the oil/water separator cannot contain coolant or other materials which are not effectively removed by the oil/water separator.

b. Mercury switches shall be stored and disposed of in accordance with the N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.82 - Mercury Switch Removal Act of 2005.

c. All batteries shall be removed from vehicles and stored either:

   i. Indoors; or

   ii. In leak-proof containers on an impervious surface under cover.

d. Sealed units as defined above in D.2.b.i above are not subject to the requirements of this section.

4. BMP – Vehicle Crusher

a. A containment system, such as an impervious surface with berms, shall be provided under any vehicle crusher (stationary or portable) that is exposed to stormwater. Runoff from bermed areas shall be managed in any of the following three (3) ways:

   i. Runoff shall be contained and cannot discharge to surface water or ground water;

   ii. Runoff shall be discharged into a properly maintained oil/water separator, or

iii. Runoff shall be discharged into another NJDEP approved treatment system.

5. BMP - Processed Vehicle Storage Area

a. All vehicles stored in the Processed Vehicle Storage Area shall be drained of fluids as per item D.2.b. above.

b. Vehicles stored in the Processed Vehicle Storage Area shall not leak or drip onto the ground or have pollutants exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this permit, de minimus or minor amounts of lubricant residue, oil/grease residue, road grime or similar residues are acceptable as long as none of these residues or grime drip or show evidence of having dripped onto the ground.

c. Vehicles stored in the Processed Vehicle Storage Area shall be stored with their hoods down if the vehicle has a hood in place.

d. Sealed units as described in D.2.b.i above and other parts which have been cleaned and/or degreased may be stored in the Processed Vehicle Storage Area. Any sealed units or other parts stored in this area shall not leak or drip onto the ground or have pollutants exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this permit, de minimus or minor amounts of lubricant residue, oil/grease residue, road grime or similar residues associated with part(s) are acceptable as long as none of these residues or grime drip or show evidence of having dripped onto the ground.

e. Dismantling may occur in the Processed Vehicle Storage Area under the following conditions:

i. Only parts which never contained fluids (e.g. bumper) or were previously drained can be removed in the Processed Vehicle Storage Area;

ii. Sealed units or other parts which may leak upon removal shall only be removed from vehicles in the Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area; and

iii. Sealed units or other parts which may leak upon dismantling shall only be dismantled in the Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area.

6. BMP – Operable Vehicle Storage Area

a. Operable vehicles shall be stored in a designated area with their hoods down or by covering the engine compartment.

b. Operable vehicles shall not leak or drip onto the ground or have pollutants exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this permit, de minimus or minor amounts of lubricant residue, oil/grease residue, road grime or similar residues are acceptable as long as none of these residues or grime drip or show evidence of having dripped onto the ground.

c. Parts which never contained fluids may be removed from vehicles stored in the Operable Vehicle Storage Area.

E. Site-Wide BMPs

1. BMP - Housekeeping/Sweeping

a. The permittee shall ensure that good housekeeping practices are implemented to minimize contact of sediment with stormwater.

b. Impervious surfaces shall be cleaned/swept at the end of each shift.

c. The permittee shall incorporate procedures to provide routine maintenance and periodic clean-out of catch basins, ditches and other conveyance structures to ensure their adequate functioning.

2. BMP - Fluid Storage Area

a. All drained fluid shall be stored in a designated Fluid Storage Area.

b. The Fluid Storage Area shall be either:

i. Indoors; or

ii. On an impervious surface (e.g. concrete pad) that is contained (e.g. bermed) and under cover.

c. A dedicated spill kit shall be kept in the Fluid Storage Area.

d. All drained fluid shall be placed in leak-proof containers with secondary containment and shall be labeled for easy identification of contents.

e. All drained fluid shall be hauled off-site for recycling/disposal by a NJDEP licensed hauler. Receipts of recycling/disposal shall be kept onsite for a period of five (5) years.

3. BMP –Parts Cleaning/Solvent Degreasing

a. Cleaning and degreasing of vehicle parts or any other components shall be performed either:

i. Indoors; or

ii. In leak-proof containers on an impervious surface (e.g. concrete pad) and under cover.

b. Wastewater or cleaning fluids shall be hauled off-site for recycling/disposal by a NJDEP licensed hauler. Receipts of recycling/disposal shall be kept onsite for a period of five (5) years.

4. BMP - Spill Prevention and Response

a. All impervious surfaces and bermed areas shall be regularly maintained and kept free of fluids.

b. The permittee shall assemble spill kits containing appropriate absorbent materials and equipment for recovering spills.

c. Spill kits shall be kept in a central area and be accessible to all employees and dedicated spill kits shall be kept in the Scrap Metal Processing and Dismantling Area, the Inbound Vehicle Inspection Area, the Fluid Draining and Dismantling Area, and the Fluid Storage Area.

d. All employees shall be trained annually on spill response where the date of training shall be documented in the SPPP.

e. To report a spill or for emergency response to a spill, the permittee shall call the Department Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

f. For the purposes of this permit, recovered spills on impervious surfaces are not required to be reported.

5. BMP - Site Stabilization and Dust Control; Erosion Control

a. The permittee shall include measures for site stabilization and dust control to prevent transport of particulate and sediment from areas devoid of vegetation. The permittee shall prevent downstream soil erosion caused by uncontrolled stormwater runoff.

b. BMPs shall meet the most recent technical standards listed in Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, Engineering Standards Section titled Standards for Off-Site Stability.

c. At a minimum, BMPs shall include:

i. Traffic control to prevent or minimize disturbance of unstabilized areas and to prevent disturbance of vegetative covers and/or other dust control mechanisms;

ii. Entrance/exit stabilization to prevent or minimize transport of sediment and dust outside the property line; and

iii. Identification of areas which have high potential for soil erosion or a known soil erosion problem. Appropriate vegetative, structural, or stabilization measures shall be selected to limit erosion in these areas.

iv. If erosion at an outfall structure occurs, the permittee shall restore the eroded area to its previous condition.

F. Establishing Drainage Control and Monitoring Locations

1. Drainage Control

a. The objective of drainage control is to ensure that:

i. All stormwater associated with the regulated industrial activity is discharged through a discrete permitted outfall(s) to surface water or infiltrates to ground water or both; and

ii. Uncontrolled discharges of stormwater (i.e. sheet flow) within areas of regulated industrial activity are eliminated.

iii. A representative monitoring location is established that can be one or a combination of any of the following: a discrete permitted outfall(s); a ground water discharge monitoring location(s); or an outlet of a NJDEP approved treatment system.

b. The permittee shall plan and implement drainage control in accordance with time frames specified in F.2 and F.3 below.

c. Drainage control is required for all areas of regulated industrial activity, including, but not limited to: Inbound Quality Control Area, Scrap Metal Sorting Area, Scrap Metal Processing and Dismantling Area, the Scrap Metal Stockpiling and Storage Area and areas identified in Part IV.D.1 through 4 above which have a stormwater discharge.

d. To the best extent practicable, uncontrolled stormwater discharges should be prevented from migrating off-site. Stormwater control measures such as berms, barriers, and site grading may be used to maintain stormwater on the site. Infiltration trenches filled with aggregate (e.g. gravel, drainage rock) bordering the site boundary are also an effective means of keeping stormwater onsite. Ground water infiltration basins, which should be bordered by hay bales and absorbent socks, are also acceptable stormwater control measures for maintaining stormwater on-site.

e. If stormwater cannot be contained on site then discharges shall be channeled to enable flow to one or more outfalls. Drainage control can be established using diversionary structures, grading, embankments, collection systems and other similar methods to divert stormwater to a permitted outfall. The site may require several outfalls to establish drainage control.

f. The permittee shall eliminate regulated industrial activity in any areas which cannot be diverted to a permitted outfall or infiltrate to ground water.

g. The permittee shall ensure that the discharge of stormwater from areas not associated with source material contact (e.g. rooftop runoff, employee parking) is separated from stormwater discharges associated with areas of source material contact.

2. Initial Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

a. By October 1, 2014, the permittee shall develop an Initial DCP to describe how drainage control will be accomplished. The Initial DCP shall contain a written narrative, identification of representative monitoring location(s) and an initial drainage control map. The Initial DCP shall be kept on-site with the SPPP.

b. The written narrative of a DCP shall describe how the facility will establish drainage control and shall include the following minimum components:

   i. Facility name;

   ii. NJPDES permit number and Program Interest I.D. Number;

   iii. A written description of each proposed representative monitoring location(s) including an alpha-numeric discharge serial number (e.g. DSN 001A, DSN 002A, DSN 003A);

   iv. The latitude and longitude for each proposed monitoring point(s);

   v. The name of all receiving water bodies (for discharges to surface water) and assigned New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards classifications (listed at http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_9b.pdf); and

   vi. A description of any current or proposed stormwater treatment.

c. The Initial DCP shall include identification of representative monitoring locations which can include any of the following: a discrete permitted outfall(s); a groundwater discharge monitoring location(s); and outlet of an NJDEP approved treatment system.

d. The Initial DCP shall include an Initial Drainage Control Map. The Initial Drainage Control Map shall be legible, drawn to an appropriate engineering scale and shall clearly depict the following information where applicable:

   i. Site boundary;

   ii. Title block containing tax block and lot number;

   iii. North directional arrow;

   iv. Proposed grading of drainage areas, including elevations and flow arrows showing the drainage to regulated outfalls;

   v. Areas of industrial activity;

vi. Location of flow diversion structures and/or treatment units;

vii. Location of ground water infiltration basins (e.g. lined and unlined basins);

viii. Location of ground water discharge locations and representative monitoring locations;

ix. Location of surface water outfalls, discharge structures and representative monitoring locations;

x. Receiving waters;

xi. Existing buildings and other structures;

xii. Access roads; and

xiii. Date prepared and subsequent revisions.

e. The Initial Drainage Control Map shall be submitted to the Department by October 1, 2014. A copy of the Initial Drainage Control Map shall also be kept on-site with the facility's SPPP as per Part IV.B.4.i.i.

3. Final Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

a. By October 1, 2015, the permittee shall develop a Final DCP that describes how drainage control has been accomplished. The Final DCP shall contain a written narrative, identification of representative monitoring location(s) and a Final Drainage Control Map. The Final DCP shall be kept on-site with the SPPP.

b. The written narrative of a Final DCP shall describe how the facility has established drainage control and shall include the following minimum components:

i. Facility name;

ii. NJPDES permit number and Program Interest I.D. Number;

iii. A written description of each representative monitoring location(s) including an alpha--numeric discharge serial number (e.g. DSN 001A, DSN 002A, DSN 003A);

iv. The latitude and longitude for each monitoring point(s);

v. The name of all receiving water bodies (for discharges to surface water) and assigned New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards classifications (listed at http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_9b.pdf); and

vi. A description of any current or proposed stormwater treatment.

c. The Final DCP shall include identification of representative monitoring locations which can include any of the following: a discrete permitted outfall(s); a groundwater discharge monitoring location(s); and outlet of an NJDEP approved treatment system.

d. The Final DCP shall include a Final Drainage Control Map which shall be legible, certified by a Licensed New Jersey Professional Engineer, drawn to an appropriate engineering scale and shall clearly depict the following information where applicable:

i. Site boundary;

ii. Title block containing tax block and lot number;

iii. North directional arrow;

iv. Grading of drainage areas, including elevations and flow arrows showing the drainage to regulated outfalls;

v. Areas of industrial activity;

vi. Location of flow diversion structures and/or treatment units;

vii. Location of ground water infiltration basins (e.g. lined and unlined basins);

viii. Location of ground water discharge locations and representative monitoring locations;

ix. Location of surface water outfalls, discharge structures and representative monitoring locations;

x. Receiving waters;

xi. Existing buildings and other structures;

xii. Access roads; and

xiii. Date prepared and subsequent revisions.

e. The Final Drainage Control Map shall be submitted to the Department by October 1, 2015. A copy of the Final Drainage Control Map shall also be kept on-site with the facility's SPPP as per Part IV.B.4.i.i.

f. By October 1, 2015, the permittee shall implement the DCP and establish drainage control.

g. The DCP and drainage control map are living documents and shall be updated as necessary to reflect changes at the facility.

G. Discharge Requirements and Monitoring

1. Narrative Discharge Requirements

a. The permittee shall ensure that any stormwater flowing from the site is free of trash and debris.

b. Discharges of stormwater to surface water and/or the ground shall not exhibit a visible sheen or other discoloration associated with the regulated activity. The permittee shall visually monitor stormwater effluent on a routine basis to ensure that there is no visible sheen.

c. All facilities discharging to surface water are prohibited from discharging foam, discoloration, or odor associated with the regulated activity in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.6.

d. For the purposes of this NJPDES permit, the stormwater discharges regulated by this permit are not process wastewaters.

2. Monitoring Requirements

a. Beginning October 1, 2015, the permittee shall monitor for the parameters identified in Part III at the representative monitoring location(s) designated in the DCP.

b. Stormwater samples shall be collected within 30 minutes of the stormwater discharge or as soon thereafter as practicable. For sampling guidance please follow the guidelines in "NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual."

c. The facility can collect their own sample.

d. Each analysis required by this permit shall be performed by a New Jersey Certified Laboratory that is certified to perform the analysis as per N.J.A.C. 7:18. See www.nj.gov/dep/oqa/certlabs.htm for additional information regarding certified laboratories.

e. All sample frequencies expressed in Part III are minimum requirements. Any additional samples taken consistent with the monitoring and reporting requirements shall be reported on the Monitoring Report Forms as per G.3.

f. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and written approval from the Department. Any changes to monitoring locations shall be updated in the DCP.

g. The criteria for a valid storm event is any precipitation that produces a stormwater discharge including discharges from snow melt events. For stormwater that accumulates during a storm event in a containment area, impoundment or other device that controls the discharge, the facility shall monitor its stormwater at the time of the discharge.

3. Reporting Requirements

a. Sampling results shall be summarized and reported using the NJDEP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Online System or on the appropriate monitoring report forms (MRFs) mailed separately by the Department's Permit Administration Section.

b. If the permittee finds that the pre-printed MRFs contain errors from the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in Part III, the permittee should contact the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control at (609) 633-7021. The permittee is required to monitor its stormwater discharge and submit appropriate MRFs to the Department in accordance with the conditions of the permit even if pre-printed MRFs contain errors.

c. If a discharge does not occur during a particular reporting period, the permittee should check "No discharge this monitoring period" on the MRF transmittal sheet for each discharge monitoring location which had "no discharge". The Department will verify any reports of "no discharge" against information provided by Premium AccuWeather services (www.accuweather.com) to determine if a discharge has occurred.

d. Unless otherwise specified or directed, signed copies of required MRFs shall be submitted and postmarked no later than the 25th day of the calendar quarter following the completed monitoring period to the address given below:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Mail Code 401-02B
Permit Administration Section
Division of Water Quality
P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420

4. Design Criteria

a. BMPs shall be designed, implemented and maintained to achieve the following design criteria for stormwater discharge(s) in implementing or maintaining the SPPP:

   i. Total Suspended Solids <= 100 mg/L

   ii. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons <= 15 mg/L

   iii. Chemical Oxygen Demand <= 120 mg/L

   iv. Aluminum <= 0.75 mg/L

   v. Total Recoverable Copper <= 0.0156 mg/L

   vi. Total Recoverable Iron <= 1.0 mg/L

   vii. Total Recoverable Lead <= 0.095 mg/L

   viii. Total Recoverable Zinc <= 0.13 mg/L

b. Once stormwater data becomes available, the permittee shall assess stormwater effluent data against the design criteria in Part IV.G.4.a above.

c. If any data values are in excess of the design criteria, the permittee should consider instituting the following measures:

   i. Evaluate potential sources for the specific parameter that did not comply with the design criteria;

   ii. Identify BMPs (e.g., source control, operational control, stormwater treatment) by which the permittee can further reduce stormwater contamination;

   iii. Evaluate whether any improvements or changes to the SPPP are warranted to reduce and control this parameter concentration and update the SPPP with the improvements or changes;

   iv. Evaluate the need for pollution prevention measures or treatment under H. below; and

   v. Summarize any remedial actions taken in the annual report.

d. If the permittee fails to institute corrective measures as directed by the Department, or as otherwise allowed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(e), the Department may require any facility authorized under this general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit to institute effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

e. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Department from taking direct enforcement action in response to non-compliance with any condition of this permit.

f. Design criteria are established as “design goals” for Best Management Practices and/or water treatment and are not established as numeric effluent limitations.

H. Improvement of Stormwater Quality

1. Stormwater Control and Pollution Prevention Measures

a. The permittee can choose to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and nonrecycled wastes through control measures such as:

   i. Permanent or semi-permanent covers;

   ii. Jersey barriers to segregate storage areas and contain stormwater;

   iii. Surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas including dikes and/or berms;

   iv. Collection and containment trenches;

   v. Sediment traps, vegetated swales and/or strips;

   vi. Dry absorbents.

2. Treatment Measures

a. The permittee can also utilize other treatment measures such as filters, sand filters and groundwater infiltration basins to improve stormwater quality.

3. Oil/Water Separator

a. Oil/water separators can be utilized for stormwater treatment in accordance with the following conditions:

   i. Oil/water separators shall be designed with an adequate hydraulic capacity to collect water from the drainage area for a rain event with an intensity of two (2) inches in one hour.

   ii. The system shall be designed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer.

   iii. Instruction for operation and maintenance of the system shall be provided by the professional engineer and included with the SPPP.

   iv. The discharge from the oil/water separator shall achieve a maximum concentration of oil and grease (total petroleum hydrocarbons) of 15 mg/L, as measured by a method approved by the Department's Office of Quality Assurance (www.state.nj.us/dep/oqa/).

   v. N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.10(c)2 specifically exempts wastewater treatment systems, for which a general permit authorization has been issued for stormwater runoff only, from the requirement for a licensed operator.

   vi. A schedule of maintenance and cleaning of oil/water separators shall be incorporated into the SPPP to ensure proper functioning. Oil/water separators shall be cleaned once a year, at a minimum, or as often as necessary to maintain efficiency. Documentation of maintenance and cleaning shall be kept in the SPPP.

   vii. The permittee shall ensure that good housekeeping practices are implemented to minimize sediment from flowing into the oil/water separator, which can limit efficiency.

4. Engineered Treatment Systems

a. Stormwater treatment systems that are verified by NJCAT (www.njcat.org or www.njstormwater.org/treatment.html) may be considered to meet permit requirements. The permittee should consider site-specific factors prior to installing any system.

I. Other Requirements

1. Facility and BMP Operation and Maintenance

a. The permittee shall be responsible for supervising and managing the operation and maintenance of this facility. Proper operation and maintenance also requires the operation of backup or auxilliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

b. The operation and maintenance activities shall be verified through the certification and annual reporting requirements of Part IV B.5.

2. Soil Erosion Sediment Control Plan

a. For construction activities disturbing one (1) acre or more of total land area, authorization shall be obtained under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (Construction Activity Stormwater General Permit), for stormwater from such construction activities that would be discharged to surface waters.

b. Land disturbances that may result in a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit, shall be executed only in accordance with a soil erosion and sediment control plan certified pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:24-43, or requirements for soil erosion and sediment control established in or pursuant to a municipal ordinance in accordance with N.J.S.A. 4:24-48, whichever is applicable.

c. A copy of this plan shall be retained by the permittee for a period of at least five (5) years after the completion of construction.

J. Summary of Compliance Dates and Submittal Requirements

1. Reports Required to be Kept On-Site

a. SPPP shall be developed, implemented, updated and maintained on site at all times. Newly authorized facilities have six (6) months to prepare an SPPP and twelve (12) months to implement an SPPP.

b. The Annual Report, Annual Inspection and Annual Certification shall all be prepared annually by October 1 of each year. All three of these documents shall be kept on site as a component of the SPPP.

c. Inspections shall be scheduled and conducted at a minimum frequency of quarterly where inspection logs shall be maintained in the SPPP which is kept on-site.

d. The Initial Drainage Control Plan shall be prepared by October 1, 2014 and kept on-site as a component of the SPPP. The Initial Drainage Control Map with monitoring locations identified shall be prepared and submitted to the Department by October 1, 2014 as per Part IV F.2.e.

e. The Final Drainage Control Plan and Final Drainage Control Map shall be prepared by October 1, 2015 and kept on-site as a component of the SPPP. The Final Drainage Control Map shall also be prepared and submitted to the Department by October 1, 2015 as per Part IV F.3.e.

2. Reports Required to be Submitted to the Department

a.. Beginning on October 1, 2015 the permittee shall sample on a quarterly basis and submit data on Monitoring Report Forms. The monitoring report forms shall be submitted on or before the 25th

day of the month following the calendar quarter. For example, the first monitoring report form shall be submitted to the Department by January 25, 2016 for the quarter beginning on October 1, 2015 and ending on December 31, 2015.

b. The Initial Drainage Control Map with monitoring locations identified shall be submitted to the Department by October 1, 2014. The Initial Drainage Control Map shall also be kept on-site as per Part IV F.2.e.

c. The Final Drainage Control Map shall be submitted to the Department by October 1, 2015. The Final Drainage Control Map shall also be kept on-site as per Part IV F.3.e.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)
CERTIFICATION FORM

Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling
Industrial Stormwater General Permit

THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND A COPY OF THIS CERTIFICATION ARE TO REMAIN ON SITE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION. ALL REVISIONS MADE TO THE PLAN SHALL ALSO BE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION.

Facility Name:_____

NJPDES No. _____

" I certify under penalty of law that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), this Preparation Certification, and all attached documents were prepared by qualified personnel under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that this information was properly gathered and evaluated. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe and certify that the information in the SPPP and all attached documents is true, accurate, and complete.

" I further certify that NJDEP has the option to request a copy of this SPPP and all applicable attachments for this permitted facility within five business days of the request. I am aware that pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., there are significant civil and criminal penalties for making a false statement, representation, or certification any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under that Act, including fines and/or imprisonment.

"I certify that the SPPP referred to in this SPPP Preparation Certification has been signed and the original is retained at the facility in accordance with the permit, and that it will be fully implemented at the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions or the permit. I further certify that if any part of this stormwater pollution prevention plan requires the consent of the owner(s) of or another operating entity for the facility, that consent has been obtained."

_____
(if applicable, print name of corporation, partnership, or public agency submitting this Certification)

_____ _____
(signature) **(date)**

_____
(print name)

WHO MUST SIGN?

FOR A CORPORATION: a "responsible corporate officer" or duly authorized representative. A "responsible corporate officer" is (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

FOR A PARTNERSHIP OR SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively, or duly authorized representative.

Revised 12/26/12